

STRONGYLURIS DAVISI, N. SP. (NEMATODA), FROM THE STOMACH OF
A LIZARD, *DIPORIPHORA AUSTRALIS*.

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(Communicated by Dr. G. A. M. Heydon.)

(One Text-figure.)

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Some time ago I received from the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine of the University of Sydney, Australia, a vial containing thirteen specimens of *Strongyluris* (12 males and one female), which apparently represent a new species. This material was collected by Mr. Consett Davis, who was later killed in war service in New Guinea. Therefore, it is particularly fitting to name this species in honour of the collector.

STRONGYLURIS DAVISI, n. sp.

Specific Diagnosis.

Strongyluris: Body light brown in preserved material; colour in life not recorded. Cuticle with numerous fine longitudinal striations. Somatic papillae absent. Mouth surrounded by three large equal lips set off from the body by a marked constriction. The inner cuticular spike, which is prominent on the lips of *S. rubra*, could not be discovered in the present material.

Male:

Body fusiform, except for the truncated posterior end. Length 11.25 to 14.5 mm.; width at level of oesophageal bulb 0.57 to 0.66 mm.; maximum width 0.61 to 0.9 mm.; head 90μ wide. Pharynx (including lips) 0.22 to 0.28 mm. long. Distance from cephalic end to caudal end of oesophagus 1.95 to 2.35 mm. Oesophageal bulb 0.25 to 0.37 mm. long by 0.22 to 0.27 mm. wide. Nerve ring 0.5 to 0.6 mm. and excretory pore 1.4 to 1.6 mm. from the cephalic end. Tail spike directed dorsad in available material, about 40μ long. Caudal alae present, but smaller than in some forms; supported by large papillae. This material was not well relaxed at time of preservation, consequently manipulations of specimens for purposes of studying the caudal papillae were not easily carried out. The relative positions of the ten pairs of papillae are shown in Figure 1, which was made from the one specimen that showed the location of at least

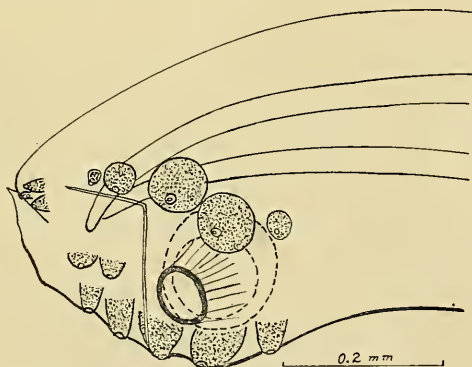


Figure 1.—Tail of male of *Strongyluris davisi*. Latero-ventral view. Only one member of each pair of the adanal papillae could be distinguished. Also only one member of each pair from the most caudal group of papillae is shown because the others are underneath the body of the nematode.

one member of each of the ten pairs of genital papillae. There are three preanal pairs lying close beside the genital sucker; two lateral, stalked, adanal pairs and two more sessile, ventral adanal pairs lying at the level of the cloacal aperture; finally three pairs of small papillae lying near the base of the tail spike. The spicules are 0.86 to 1.13 mm. long. The ratio of the spicule length to the total length varies from as 1 is to 12 to as 1 is to 14. Genital sucker 0.13 to 0.16 mm. in diameter at the base, narrowing to about 0.09 mm. at the aperture. The notch in the caudal rim of the sucker could not be found, possibly due to the condition of the material.

Female:

Body fusiform, length 15.0 mm.; width at oesophageal bulb 0.54 mm.; maximum width 0.69 mm.; head 90μ wide. Pharynx 0.29 mm. long. Distance from the cephalic end to the caudal end of oesophagus 2.25 mm. Lips to excretory pore 0.65 mm. Vulva far posterior, 9.75 mm. from the lips. Tail only 75μ long. Eggs unsegmented, 69μ to 75μ long by 45μ wide; egg-shells thick.

Host: *Diporiphora australis*.

Habitat: Stomach.

Locality: Five Islands, near Wollongong, New South Wales, Australia.

Specimens: Types and paratypes, No. 1135, in the collection of the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, Sydney, Australia. Paratypes, No. 45779 in the United States National Museum Helminthological Collection.

Strongyluris davis keys out to *S. media* in the key to the genus given by Harwood (1935). It may be separated from *S. media* by the slightly longer spicules, the longer oesophagus, and the less prominent caudal alae, which is the clearest difference. The females of *S. davis* possess a shorter tail and the vulva is nearer the posterior end than with *S. media*.

Among the more recently described species, several possess somatic papillae which clearly distinguish them from *S. davis*. Others, such as *S. ranae*, *S. bengalensis*, and *S. karawirensis*, have much shorter spicules. *S. tridentata* is larger, has longer spicules, and the most cephalic pair of the caudal papillae are much larger, being at least 348μ by 275μ in *S. tridentata* but only 35μ in diameter in *S. davis*. *S. meridionalis* is distinguished from the present species by the position of the caudal papillae, the longer oesophagus, and the longer female tail in the former species.

REFERENCE.

- HARWOOD, P. D., 1935.—Notes on Tennessee Helminths, II. Two new species of *Strongyluris* (Nematoda) and notes on the genus. *Jour. Tennessee Acad. Sci.*, 10: 131-138.
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